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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Political.

SPEECH
OF
HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
Democratic Candidate for President,

Delivered at the Great Barbecue held in Jones' Woods, N. York, on Wednesday, 12th inst., in the presence of over 50,000 People.

Fellow-citizens of New York: I appear before you to-day, for the purpose of making an earnest appeal on behalf of this glorious Union. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Good boy."] There can be no Disunionists—there can be no enemy of this Union in the Empire City of America. [A voice—"That's so," and loud applause.] New York is not Northern, nor is it Southern, nor is it Western, nor is it Eastern—but she is Continental and Metropolitan. [Loud cheers.] New York is the great commercial centre, the great monetary heart, of the American continent; and as such, every New Yorker ought to sympathize with every State, with every Territory, and with every people in the whole Union. [Applause.] Now, I ask your attention as to the mode in which this glorious Union is to be maintained and perpetuated forever to our posterity. There is but one mode, fellow-citizens, in which this can be done.

There is but one mode in which this glorious country can be permanently preserved. That mode is by maintaining inviolate every provision of the Constitution, as our fathers made it. The Union, under the Constitution, and in conformity with its guarrantees is the greatest blessing ever transmitted to a free people. [Vehement cheers.] I care not whether you like or dislike all its provisions, yet every American and foreign-born citizen rests under hereditary obligations to fulfil its provisions. Every naturalized and adopted citizen has taken an oath of fidelity to the Constitution; and he who is not willing to carry out, in good faith, every clause, every word, every letter of the Constitution; is a traitor in his heart to his country. [Bravo, and tremendous applause.] I tell the Abolitionists that they are bound, as honest men, to carry into effect that clause of the Constitution providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves, just as much as any and every other clause. [Cheers, and "That's so."]

A Voice—How about secession?

A gentleman in the crowd asked me about secession. I will answer him. I tell you that, when you have performed all your duties under the Constitution, when you have carried into effect every provision that the instrument contains, there is no excuse, no pretext whatever for secession. [Applause.]—But I am prepared to return a more definite and specific answer to the inquiry. When I landed at Norfolk, Virginia, the head of a Breckinridge electoral ticket propounded to me the question whether the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States would be a justifiable cause for breaking up this Union. [Shouts of "Never," "never."] I answered him thus, as I will answer everywhere in America where I may go to address my fellow-citizens the election of any man by the American people according to the provisions of the Constitution, is no pretext for breaking up this Government.—[Loud cheers.

I should regret the election of Lincoln, as a great national calamity. [Applause, and a voice, "So would I."] I know him well—very well. I have had good reasons to know him, and he has still better reason to remember me. [Laughter and loud cheers.]

A Voice—"Douglas you're not gone yet.—He will know you better by and by." [Applause.]

Mr. Douglas. I have no word of unkindness, or of personal disrespect to say to him, [Mr. Lincoln,] but I do believe that he holds political opinions which, if carried out, would be subversive of all the principles of the American Constitution. [Loud cheers.]

I was also asked at Norfolk, Va., and other places, whether, in the event that any of the Southern States should secede from this Union when Lincoln was elected, I would go for the enforcement of the laws of the United States. I tell you, as I told them, that whoever may be President, he is bound by his oath to carry out the laws to their faithful execution. I also tell you that it is the duty of every law abiding man, I care not what may be his politics, to aid and assist in the execution of the law. [Cries of "Good, "good" and applause.] And if Lincoln shall be elected, which God Forbid [loud cheers, and cries of, "He never will be"] if Lincoln, say, should be elected, he must be inaugurated according to the Constitution and laws of his country; and I, as his firmest and most strenuous and most irreconcilable opponent, will sustain him in the exercise of every constitutional function. [Applause.] But if, after that shall have been done, he shall attempt to subvert the Constitution, violate its provisions, or make war upon the rights and interests of any section of this Confederacy, I will aid, to the full extent of my power, according to the Constitution and laws, in hanging him higher than Virginia hanged John Brown. [Tremendous cheers.]

I had supposed that there were no loyal citizens—no friends of this country—who could find fault with these sentiments; but I discover in the newspapers of to-day a protest against my Norfolk speech, signed by Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and some forty or fifty other disunionists, declaring that these sentiments must be repelled and resisted, and calling upon the American people to repudiate me in order to repudiate those sentiments. I mean no disrespect to the gentlemen who have signed this protest, but I have as much reason to protest against their treason as they have against my loyalty and devotion to the Constitution. [Loud cheers.] They assert in their protest that I treat the Union as a perpetual bond, to be acquiesced in and obeyed in all future time by the weaker section towards the stronger.

They misapprehend totally my position.—My position is this; that this Union is a perpetual bond, demanding and requiring implicit obedience to the Constitution and laws by every good citizen not by the weaker section towards the stronger but obedience from every honest man to the Government under which he was born, and which he has sworn to support. [Loud cheers.] But they assert in this protest that they have a right to secede from this Government. I tell you, as General Jackson told the Nullifiers in 1832, that secession is but another name for revolution.

If these gentlemen combine together to break up this Government, and are determined to carry their treasonable projects into effect, let them take upon themselves the responsibility of their conduct. I tell you that revolution is never justifiable until the evils of submitting to the laws are greater than the horrors of civil war and disunion.

These Disunionists, who protest against my Norfolk speech, who have such a horror of the gallows in the event they carry out their purposes, talk in their protest about me making war on the sovereign States. I desire them to understand that sovereign States never commit treason. [Cries of "Good" "Good," and cheers.] Individuals may do it—but States, never. It is a principle in this Government, that the laws have to be enforced against the individuals who violate them. Why these nullifiers and Disunionists seem to think that we are still living under the old articles of Confederation. That old system was abandoned in 1787, merely because it proved impracticable. The great defect in the old system of government was that the Federal Government had no power to execute its own laws. They abolished that Government, and adopted the Constitution under which we live, conferring on the Federal Government all the power necessary to carry its own decrees into effect according to the Constitution.

Whenever any one of these Abolition States set up their unconstitutional laws as an excuse for resisting the Federal authorities, we will hang them higher than Haman for treason.—And, my fellow-citizens, it will not do for the Abolitionists to set up the plea that we are making war on the sovereignty of any State of this Union, merely because we are carrying into execution in good faith, the Constitution and laws of our country. So on the other hand, when the State of South Carolina, in 1832, attempted to resist the laws of the United States for the collection of the public revenue, Old Hickory told them that they must and they should obey. [Tremendous applause.] I wish to God we had Old Hickory now alive—[loud cheers]—in order that he might hang Northern and Southern traitors on the same gallows.

[A scene of great confusion here followed. Hundreds of Democratic voices shrieked for three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas, our next President.]

They have determined to make the election of a Black Republican President that pretext and hence the real Disunionists favor the election of Lincoln, so that they may accomplish the dissolution of the Union. If Lincoln is elected it will be brought about by the agency of those who are now opposing the regular Democratic party. [Cheers.] In other words, his election will be brought about by the influence of those who seceded at Charleston, and again at Baltimore.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I was about saying to you that there is a scheme to break up this glorious Union.

A Voice.—They can't do it.

The pretext for doing so is to be the election of Mr. Lincoln, and those who are genuine disunionists desire his election. [Uproar and cheers.] But silence, my friends, if you please. I do not charge all the Breckinridge men in the United States with being Disunionists. [Cries of "Good," "Good."]

I do not charge Mr. Beckinridge himself with being a Disunionist, but I do express my firm conviction that there is not a Disunionist in America who is not a Breckinridge man. [Applause.] And now, permit me to inquire of them that while they put these questions to me, whether the election of Lincoln would be a good cause, of disunion, why do not they propound the same questions to their candidate? My answers to those interrogatories at Norfolk, Va., were published in Kentucky, and Mr. Breckinridge's special attention must fall to them six or eight days before his Lexington speech. In that speech he answered the charge that he was in favor of pardoning John Brown. [Ironical cheers and laughter.] He answered the charge that he was in favor of self-government in the Territories. He professed great attachment to the Constitution and the Union. But I have yet been unable to learn whether or not he would enforce the laws against those who would attempt to break up the Government.

It is not satisfactory to me that a man *says* he is in favor of the Union. I have heard Barnwell Rhett make the same declaration. I have heard W.L. Yancey declare his devotion to the Union. I have heard all the leaders of the Disunion party make the same protestation, but they all admit that while they are favorable to the Union, yet there is a "contingency" upon which they would dissolve. Now, I desire to know of Major Breckinridge whether the "contingency" stated by his electoral friends in Virginia in their inquiries to me, is the one upon which he would dissolve the Union.

I am in favor of a cordial union of every Union man, every constitutional man, every man who desires the preservation of the Union and the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws in every and all contingencies.—[Loud cheers.] If Major Breckinridge is in favor of enforcing the laws against Disunionists, seceders, Abolitionists, and all other classes of men, in the event the election does not result to suit him, then I am willing—[great applause]—but I tell you that I am utterly opposed to any union or any fusion with any man or any party who will not enforce the laws, maintain the Constitution, and preserve the Union in all contingencies.

Now, if my excitable friend wishes to know whether his man Breckinridge is inside of the church, he must get an answer from that gentleman himself through the Norfolk questions. [Renewed laughter.] When he answers, and pledges himself to enforce the laws in the contingencies named in the Norfolk interrogatories to me, it will be time enough to talk about he and I fusing or coalescing.—[Three cheers.] Believing that this Union is in danger, I will make any personal sacrifice to preserve it. [Cries of "Good," and three cheers] If the withdrawal of my name would tend to defeat Mr. Lincoln I would this moment withdraw it [Voices—"You shall not do it!" "No!" "Never!"] more especially if such an act of mine would insure the election of a man pledged to the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. [Cheers.]

The Democratic party is a great political party. Its proud achievements will be found recorded on every page of American history, and every great reform introduced into our civil policy has been mainly owing to its power and efforts. Every extension of our territory has been a Democratic measure, and all those great commercial enterprises for which the U. States have becameso renowned are Democratic triumphs. But still I adhere to the old Democratic party, within whose bosom I was born, more for its capacity to do good in the future than for its great achievements in the past.

I believe that this Union can only be maintained by putting down all sectional parties. It is not enough if you put down Northern Abolitionism, unless you crush out and bury in the same grave Southern Disunion. ["Good" and cheers.] The great political question now involved is that of intervention and non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. The Northern interventionists demand that Congress shall prohibit slavery wherever the people want it; the Southern Secessionists demand that Congress shall pass laws to maintain and protect slavery wherever the people do not want it. Thus you find that both of them are advocates of Congressional intervention—the one in favor of the South, the other in favor of the North; the one for slavery, the other against it. They agree in principle, but they differ only in the application of that principle.

Democratic principles are the same in Georgia as in New York, they are the same in Virginia as in Illinois, [applause,] and whenever the time comes that I cannot visit the land of my birth and the graves of my ancestors, and carry my political principles with me, I shall come to the conclusion that there is something wrong in my creed. [Cries of "good boy," and cheers.] I see it stated in one of the newspapers of this city, on the authority of an intelligent correspondent, that a few weeks ago Mr. Lincoln told them that he was anxious to visit the grave of his father in Kentucky, and the grave of his grandfather in the valley of Virginia, there to explain his political opinions, but was fearful of personal violence if he did so. [Cheers.] I have very recently visited the grave of my father in a free State, and the birthplace of my children in a slave State, and in both places I avowed the same opinions. [Cheers, "Good boy."] And I have done more. I have made a good, sound Democratic speech in the Old Tenth Legion of Virginia, close by the grave of Abraham Lincoln's grandfather. [Cheers.]

Enthusiastic individual. I hope you will make it over his own grave yet. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Douglas. My friend, there would be no more patriotic duty on earth more grateful to my feelings than to make one over Mr. Lincoln's political grave. [Tremendous cheering.] I do not make the remark out of any unkindness to Mr. Lincoln, but I believe that the good of his country requires his defeat. [Cheers, and a voice, "I am there."] In my opinion the party of which he has become the chosen leader holds doctrines subversive of our Constitution. [A voice, "So did old John Brown."] He was the original author of the irrepressible conflict, having declared that doctrine in his canvass in Illinois four months before Mr. Seward made his Rochester speech. Hence I have appealed to you to-day to close up your ranks, and to all Union-loving men, and all men in favor of the enforcement of the laws in every contingency, to rally to the support of one electoral ticket and thus beat the Abolitionists. [Great applause, in which the Breckinridge interrogator was observed to join heartily.]

But I conjure you, as you love your country, and as you wish to preserve your liberties and transmit them unimpaired to your children, to make no bargain, no combination, no fusion, no compromise with the friends of any candidate who will not first publicly pledge himself to the mantenance of the Union, the inviolability of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws in all cases and under all circumstances. [Thunders of applause, in which it was noticed that the Breckinridge interrogator did not join.] My friends, there are many eloquent champions of the Democracy now present, and as I have neither the voice nor the strength to occupy more of your time, even if I desired to do so. I shall bring my remarks to a conclusion, in the conviction that the great and patriotic cause, in which we are engaged, will be better conserved by those great and gallant young champions of Democracy than by myself.

Mr. Douglas here retired amid nine cheers, but returned to the front of the stand immediately, with Governor Moorehead, of Kentucky.

Mr. Douglas at Auburn and Syracuse.

Syracuse, Sept. 17.—Mr. Douglas spoke at Auburn, and in this city to-day. His audience at this point numbered from 35,000 to 50,000 persons. He explained the difference between popular sovereignty and squatter sovereignty. The latter was outside the Constitution, and in rebellion to the Federal Government, while the former is inside of the Constitution, and in obedience to the Federal authority. He also replied fully to a question put by a Republican, as to what were Jefferson's sentiments as to the ordinance of 1787, stating that Mr. Jefferson was minister to France when the ordinance was adopted in N. York, and knew nothing of it till afterwards. He gave Mr. Jefferson's plan for the government of the Territories, as adopted in 1784, which was the fullest recognition of the right of the people to popular sovereignty ever made in tthe United States.

GREAT SPEECH
OF
HENRY D. FOSTER,
At a Mass Meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday Evening Sept. 17th.

Fellow-Citizens of Philadelphia:—A few months ago I did not anticipate, and could not have anticipated, that I should have the pleasure, under these circumstances, of addressing so large a concourse of citizens. I did not then dream that I should be selected as the standard-bearer of the party to which I have all my life belonged—that I should be chosen their candidate for the Governorship of the great State of Pennsylvania. I never desired it. I was always willing to fight in the ranks with you, and the rest of my fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania as a private and not as a captain. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, seventy-three years ago, on this very spot, by a little band of bold and patriotic men, a great work was performed—a work that has challenged the admiration of the civilized world. A system of government was then adopted by those patriotic men, representing the States of this Union, the equal of which the world has never seen, and you are here to-night to attest your fidelity to that organic law which they framed, and to say whether any ruthless arm shall tear it down, and expose us to all the horrors and the destructive results which might flow from it.—Gentlemen, you can maintain inviolate that Constitution which spreads itself all over this great country, and protects all men alike, in only one way, and that is, by inculcating the spirit of those who framed it. Keep that spirit alive. Never let it die out; for if you do, you will find your personal liberty, your security, your rights of property, and everything that you value, without safeguard and without protection.

What is the danger, then, that this state of things will bring about? and from whence does it come? There is now in this country, I am sorry to say, a great political organization, the tendency of whose principles, whatever its members may say, is to sow dissensions between the States, and to destroy our Union. They declare that they are opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories. To prevent that extension is their avowed purpose; but let me tell you that there is lying behind and underneath that purpose something deeper and far more destructive—a principle that endangers the existence of the Union itself. They declare that their purpose extends no farther than to protect the Territories of the United States from the spread of slavery, but I tell you that the statement is delusive, and by it many of their own party are deceived.

Who is the great head of that party? Mr. Seward, of New York. He is it head, and soul, and life. He gives its laws; he shapes its destinies. And he has not yet disguised the fact that the purpose of this organization is to go far beyond what they now declare to be their object—to prevent the extension of slavery into the Territories. Mr. Seward, in his Rochester speech, has declared that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between the system of free labor and that of slave labor, and that the United States "must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a free-labor nation or entirely a slaveholding nation."—Gentlemen, do you believe that? [Voices—"No, no."]

Again, speaking in the Senate in regard to the progress of the anti-slavery sentiment, Mr. Seward said, addressing the men of the South:

"You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics, and seem safe for a time, but it will be only a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. *The interest of the white race demands the ultimate emancipation of all men.* Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide."

Is it not the meaning of all this that you must pass the limits of the Constitution of the United States; that you must go into the States where slavery exists and wipe it out, regardless of all the the guarantees of that instrument, and of the rights which it secures to the States? Such is beyond doubt the real tendency of these doctrines, although such may not be the sentiments of all the members of the Republican party, because I believe that many honest members of that organization would give no countenance to such doctrines, if they conceived their real result.

What have been the fruits of this sectional agitation upon the subject of slavery? As the result of that agitation, we have seen an armed invasion of the State of Virginia, and innocent men have been shot in order that slaves might be made free. The Republican leaders may tell you that they do not intend any such results. Let me tell you that the leaders preaching the doctrines which they do, cannot control the results. The leaders could not control John Brown and his party when they made their assault upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, when they invaded the dwellings of Virginians, dragging them at midnight from their homes. [A voice—"Gov. Wise controlled them."]

There is but one way to secure the tranquility and safety of the States, and that is by maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution. This Union is not to be preserved by armies and navies; it can be preserved only by cultivating that spirit of fraternity under the inspiration of which our Constitution was framed. If that spirit be not cultivated—if you excite sectional prejudices, and alarm citizens of sister States for the safety of their property and their lives—the Union is practically dissolved, the heart of the Union is broken, and nothing but the bonds remain. Gentlemen, in this contest, you, the descendents of those patriotic men who have given to us the freest and the best Government in the world, are to determine whether this great legacy, which you have received from your ancestors as trustees for posterity, shall be handed down untarnished, as it was bequeathed to you. It is for you now to determine whether this great instrument under which we have lived, and under which every man's rights have been secured, shall now be torn in tatters, and the Union broken up.—[Cries of No, no, and applause.] I tell you, gentlemen, that is now the issue which, disguise it as you please, is forced upon us.—Now, let me say one word in regard to the slavery question. It may be, perhaps, dry and uninteresting, but I wish to speak of one of the planks in the platform of the Republican party—that in reference to the extension of slavery into the Territories. That party contends that Congress has the power to do, what? Not to legislate generally upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, but that they have the power and right to legislate upon one side of that question—that they ought to say to the Southern States, "although you are joint owners, with us, of these Territories, you shall not go there with your property." The Republicans demand that Congress shall prohibit the institution of slavery in all the Territories of this Union. Where does Congress derive any such authority from? What part of the Constitution gives Congress the power to legislate upon both sides? If they can say slavery shall not go into a certain Territory, they can say it may go there. I say that Congress has no right to interfere with the matter at all. [Cries of "good, good." and long-continued shouts of applause.] There is no such power in Congress, and I will tell you why. The Congress of the United States legislates upon all questions under express grants of power contained in the Constitution. Wherever there is no grant of power Congress does not possess the right to legislate at all. Now, I challenge any man of the Republican party to show me where, in all that instrument, Congress is authorized to say that Slavery shall not exist in the Territories. No such authority can be found.

But it is argued that a Government having the right to acquire territory, either by conquest or by purchase, the right to govern that territory is incident to the right to acquire it. I agree that, in ordinary cases, this is the fact, but it is only so where the power acquiring a territory is supreme—where there is no limitation upon its powers—but when the Government of the United States acquires new territory it will not be contended that the Congress of the United States has an unlimited power of legislation over that territory—an unlimited sovereignty. It is by virtue of their sovereignty that they acquire the territory; but, so far as concerns legislation in regard to the territory, they are restrained by the limitations of the Constitution under which the Government has been formed. Now, I maintain that the clause of the Constitution which is claimed as bestowing on Congress the right to legislate for the Territories does not confer this power in regard to slavery. Our opponents urge, as their authority, that clause of the Constitution which declares Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.

I could, if I had time, exhibit to you the views of some of the ablest minds of our country, all concurring in the opinion that that clause of the Constitution treats the Territories as property, and does not give to Congress jurisdiction to govern the people inhabiting that Territory, and to control their private property. The words of that clause are "that Congress shall have power to dispose of it." Now, it cannot be maintained that they have the power to dispose of the people, as they may of the land. Congress may sell the land, may control it, may give it away, if you please, but they cannot the people or give them away. Upon this subject we have the highest authority in the country maintaining that the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories is not deprived from that clause of the Constitution. Our opponents are compelled, then to fall back upon the idea of the sovereignty of the Government that organizes the Territories, and when they are driven there, they have no foundation for the position that Congress has the right to legislate upon this question in the Territories. I say, then, gentlemen, that this is a question not political, but judicial. The tribunals constituted by the Constitution must determine these questions; and I, in common with all law-abiding citizens, am willing to submit to the final arbitrament of the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to interpret that instrument.

Now, gentlemen, if I have not detained you too long—(Voices: "Go ahead.")—I will advert to a question in which the people of Philadelphia, as a manufacturing and commercial people, feel great interest—a question on which they have the right to know the opinions of the candidates presented for their suffrages. In this very city, not more than ten days ago, the captain-general of the Republican party made an assault upon me, declaring that I am a free-trade man; that the record of my life, public and private, exhibited the fact; that I am and always have been in favor of free trade and against protection to American industry. I refer to the speech made by Col. A. K. McClure, chairman of the Republican State Committee of this Commonwealth. Now, Mr. McClure is doubtless a gentleman of veracity, and this mis-statement I can attribute to nothing but profound ignorance of my history. Mr. McClure charges that, from the earliest period of my political life, I have been opposed to the doctrine of protection. He charges that I have voted for free-trade Governors, free-trade judges, and free-trade Presidents.

Gentlemen I had the honor of being in Congress in 1854. We then had a tariff satisfactory to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. It was a highly protective tariff; it was just the sort of tariff demanded by the industrial interests of Pennsylvania. In 1844, whilst I was in Congress, a bill was introduced to repeal or modify the tariff of 1842. When this great question of protection to American industry thus came up in Congress, there sat beside me, in that body, no less a man than Hannibal Hamlin, who is now the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States. Whilst I recorded my vote for the protective policy, Hannibal Hamlin recorded his vote against it! [Laughter and applause.]

Col. McClure charges me with voting for free trade Governors; and, on that subject let me mention a single circumstance. At the period to which I have just alluded, one of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States was David Wilmot, who, a few years since, was the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot was the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania that voted against the protective policy! Yet that gentleman, when running for Governor of Pennsylvania, was voted for by Col. McClure and Col. Curtin, and all these zealous advocates of protection! [Laughter and applause.] They voted for a free-trade Governor, and now they ask you to vote against me because, as they allege, I am for free trade!

Let me state another fact on this subject. At the period I mention (1844) that bill for the repeal of the tariff of 1842 did not pass. In 1846, the proposition was renewed, and then it was that the law was passed striking down almost entirely the protective policy, because it substituted *ad valorem* duties for specific duties. Let me tell you that the great question in regard to this matter of the tariff, is between specific duties and *ad valorem* duties. The moment you abandon the principle of specific duties, there is no protection. In 1846, when the bill came up repealing the tariff of 1842, and adopting a universal *ad valorem* principle, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Wilmot were still members of Congress. That bill was passed; and both those gentlemen voted for it, while I voted against it! [Laughter and applause.] Yet, I wonder whether Col. McClure and his friends will not support Mr. Hamlin for Vice President of the United States. I wonder, also, whether they will not vote for Mr. Lincoln, whose opinions on this question neither they nor anybody else know any thing about.

There is no record of his public life that affords any knowledge of his views upon this question. (Applause.) Mr. Lincoln is held up as the friend of the protective policy, yet you cannot find a vote he ever gave, or a speech he ever made, wherein he favored the doctrine of protection at all. My record on this subject is that which was made years ago, when I no more dreamed of being a candidate for Governor than I dreamed of being made a cardinal. (Laughter.) You cannot find a word or vote of mine, during the whole period of my service in Congress, in which I did not advocate, with all the zeal and ability I possessed, the doctrine of protection to American industry against foreign competition. (Applause.) Yet Mr. Hamlin is a better tariff man than I am! (A voice, "Over the left.")

Let us examine the position of Mr. Hamlin a little further. In 1855, a proposition was made in the Senate of the United States to remit for three years the payment of duties upon railroad iron in bond at the custom house. Our Senators, Messrs. Bigler and Brodhead boldly and fearlessly charged upon Southern men and New England manufacturers a combination between them to strike down the iron interests of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Hamlin, then a United States Senator, arose and inquired of Mr. Brodhead what he meant by that declaration, "for" said he, "I am a great deal of a free-trade man myself, and I intend to vote for this bill." And he did vote for it!

Let me give you another instance illustrating the insincerity of that party on this question of the tariff. Under the tariff of 1846, although our manufacturers languished, still they lived. The laborers received employment though their wages were not as remunerative as they ought to have been, because the profits of the manufacturers were greatly diminished. But in 1847 a bill was passed which still further reduced the duties of the tariff of 1846. How was that bill passed?—Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, was then Speaker of the House, a Republican of the blackest dye. (Laughter and applause.) On the organization of the House, he appointed a Republican Committee of Ways and Means.—That committee reported the bill of 1847—a bill more destructive to our industrial interests than any that ever passed the Congress of the United States—a bill that affords no protection at all to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. How was that bill passed? There were fifty-six Republican votes cast in its favor, and it passed the House of Representatives. Going to the Senate, it was amended and sent back to the House.—The amendments were not concurred in, and the bill was sent to a committee of conference, whom Mr. Speaker Banks appointed on the part of the House. Did he appoint a single man who was in favor of the protective policy? No, not one. The members of that committee were Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, Mr. De Witt of Massachusetts, and Mr. Letcher of Virginia—all of them Republicans, and the whole three known to be in favor of the passage of that bill. Into such hands it was sent. That committee, jointly with the Senate committee, reported that bill, and it was passed. It is now the law of the land, and while it remains the law, let me say, your manufacturing interests never will revive.—They cannot revive. More than that, William H. Seward, the captain of the Republican party was a member of that committee of conference, and signed the report.

Now, gentlemen, I wish you to understand my views upon this question. I said before that, there can be no tariff beneficial to our industrial interests, which does not proceed upon the principle of specific duties. The meaning of that is this: If a ton of foreign iron is imported, it pays us so many dollars and so many cents according to the specific principle, but according to the *ad valorem* principle, it pays so much per cent. upon the value of the article abroad, according to the foreign invoice. Under this specific principle the American manufacturer has exactly what he wants—steadiness in the market, steadiness in the duty—which he does not have under the *ad valorem* principle. You will observe that the act of 1857 proceeds entirely upon the *ad valorem* principle. The duty is levied upon the price of the foreign article abroad. When that price is high, the duty rises just at the moment when the American manufacturer does not need the increased duty, but when the price of the foreign article falls in the foreign market the duty goes down, just at the time when the American manufacturer needs a higher duty on the imported article; therefore, I say that there is no protection without specific duties.

Let me now say a few words in regard to this slavery agitation which so distracts the country. This agitation, gentlemen, must be stopped or the Union must be dissolved.—They make an outcry about slavery in the Territories. Why gentlemen, there is no territory now belonging to the United States where slavery can exist. Talk as you may, there are laws higher than acts of Congress higher than the Constitution, that control and regulate this question. Wherever free labor can go with advantage, slave labor must retreat before it. But the Northern man cannot go into the rice swamps and cotton fields and sugar plantations of the Southern States; the white man cannot work there and live; consequently the cultivators of the soil must

avail themselves of negro labor. It is a question for them whether they will have free or slave labor. Why, then, should there not be an end of agitation on this subject? Slavery will never exist in any territory now belonging to the United States. For this reason, if for no other, this agitation should cease.—The purpose in creating this excitement is merely to acquire political power, to obtain the "loaves and fishes" of the Government. [Applause.]

Let this agitation cease. Let no violent hands be placed upon that sacred instrument, the Constitution of the United States; for if that be not sacredly maintained, there is no security for any one within the Union. Do not allow yourselves to think about a dissolution; do not engage your contemplation in picturing the consequences of such dissolution, terribly disastrous as they must be.—Stand by the Constitution and the Union as your only secure reliance. For 73 years we have enjoyed the blessings of this Union; yet we are now called upon to yield to a party whose principles would tear the Constitution to tatters, and expose the country to the dangers of a servile civil war. It rests with you, to prevent the consummation of that party's disastrous purposes. As a mere personal question, it matters very little whether Col. Curtin or myself shall be elected Governor. But there are great principles involved in this election, and the result may tell with vast power upon the destinies of the country. In view of these great principles, it is for you to decide whether Colonel Curtin or myself shall be the Governor. (Voices, "You're the man for us," and applause.)

If you think that the election of Mr. Curtin and Mr. Lincoln will tend most to harmonize the discordant elements now aroused throughout the land, it is your duty to vote for those gentlemen. If you believe that the principles of Mr. Lincoln and Curtin will best secure the tranquility of this great people, will best soothe the civil commotion now prevailing, then in God's name, gentlemen, elect them. It is for you to decide this question. You are responsible to all posterity for the the result. If, in your hands, this beautiful fabric of civil government be torn asunder, you will have a fearful account to render of the trust committed to your hands. In no other way can you discharge your duty than by frowning down this sectional agitation.—Proclaim to the Southern man that whatever right has been guaranteed to him by the Constitution, he shall have. (Applause.) Tell the Northern man that he can stand upon the same platform—the broad Constitutional platform of the country. (Cheers.) I will go with that party (I care not what you may call it) that will give to all men their constitutional rights. I confess a great attachment for the old Democratic party, but should that party go astray upon this question, I am not with them, and I shall then seek some other organization that will stand upon the Constition of my country. I do not care what it may be called. By this sectional agitation you alarm the Southern man for the safety of his property and his life. This agitation tends to excite civil war—the worst kind of servile war, and insurrections. The master and his family whenever they lie down at night are in constant apprehension that their throats may be cut before the dawn of the morning. This state of things must not continue [illegible] in this Union with all these agitating questions constantly hanging over their heads, rendering their lives insecure. I tell you they will not do it, and they ought not do it. (Applause.) Colonel Page, sitting beside the speaker, ("that is right.") They have a right to say to their Northern brethren "Hands off—give us our Constitutional rights—we will ask no more." If they do ask more they will not get it. We must ask of them what we are entitled to, and we must have it. [Applause.]

On this subject, the men who framed the Constitution have given us warning. The greatest man the world has ever seen, in the last words which he addressed to his countrymen in any official form—General Washington, in his farewell address—warned the people against agitating sectional questions and creating sectional strife; for upon that rock, as he believed, this Government was in the greatest danger of disruption. Yet all these warnings are disregarded by that great Republican organization which is now spreading like wild-fire over the land. Gen. Jackson also gave similar admonitions in addressing his fellow-countrymen, and yet, in spite of these warnings, we find men exciting State against State, and brother against brother, until the feeling of sectional bitterness has become so intense that a Northern man can scarcely travel safely in the Southern States, nor can a Southern man, in some instances travel in the North—for in particular localities, if a Southern man is seen, he is suspected to be in search of a negro, and they mob him. [Laughter.] I say, then, that this sectional agitation must be frowned down by the American people or they will have no Government at all.

Gentlemen may talk of keeping States in the Union by force. In regard to that, let me say that if this Union had been formed by force—if it had been established by the warlike exertions of the army and the navy, then we might expect to maintain its integrity by the same means, but you must preserve it as you made it. It must be preserved by a feeling of common affection between these several parties. When this feeling has departed, the Union is practically gone.

If I have not detained you too long, let me say a few words more in regard to the tariff; and I only advert to this matter because Col. McClure has directed the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to it. At the last session of Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives, which has been called the Morrill tariff bill. It went to the Senate, and, in the words of Col. McClure, was "killed dead." He states that I went there begging the Senate to pass it because it would operate politically in my favor in Pennsylvania. Now, gentlemen, I would no more have gone to the Senate of the United States with an appeal of that kind than I would cut off my right arm. [Applause.] I would not degrade myself by making such an appeal to members of that august body. I did go there and talk with those Senators, I told them that the great manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania demanded at the hands of the Government this measure of protection; that, besides, the necessities of the Government called for this increase of revenue. I told them how the act of 1857 was passed, that by the aid of $187,000 contributed by New England manufacturers, it was lobbied through Congress. I asked them to yield to Pennsylvania this protection, which she had the right to ask, and save the Government from the necessity of making loans, and issuing treasury notes to meet its necessary expenses. But Col. McClure says that I did nothing there. The fact is this; the bill was brought to the Senate within a few days of the close of the session, and it was recommended by the committee of conference that it be posponed until next December. That recommendation was adopted; but a few days afterward, a motion was made for reconsideration, and was passed, so that the bill now stands ready for the action of the Senate.

But Mr. McClure says that Col. Curtin was there urging the passage of this bill.—It was certainly a strange place to which to send Mr. Curtin. The bill had already passed the House, where his friends had the majority, so that he was not needed there; and he could hardly be of much service in the Senate, where the majority were Democrats.—If they would not listen to me, do you think it very likely they would listen to him? [Laughter.] Now, I would like Col. Curtin to tell me what Senator he ever talked with on this question. I will give him $10 for every one to whom he spoke on this subject. [Laughter and applause.] Now, what is the platform of that party upon the tariff? Take up that twelfth article of their platform, and say whether or not they then claim to be the friends of the protective policy? Do they or do they not advocate the imposition of specific duties? Do they advocate a home or a foreign valuation? Do they advocate an increase or a reduction of duties? They recommend "such a system of national exchange as will remunerate the laborer," and all that sort of thing? Now, what does that mean? For the life of me I cannot tell. In Pennsylvania they tell you, it means a tariff for protection; but in New York, one of their leaders, a man who stands at the head of their electoral ticket, (I refer to Wm C. Bryant, of the New York *Post*,) tells you that it does not mean protection. They would come here now and show such a plank. They are false to you, they are false to the question, they are false to the manufacturing interests of the country when they come here and tell you that there is a word in that platform favoring the protection of American labor. Was there any gentlemen in the delegation from Pennsylvania who, in that Convention, offered a single resolution in favor of the tariff? None. The tariff was forgotten. The great question of the negro absorbed everything else.

There were men in that Convention who knew how to frame a protective plank, which could not be misunderstood; but no such declaration of principle has been made.

There was a distinguished Pennsylvanian who was a candidate in that Convention for President. He was a man of life-long devotion to the protective policy. I mean General Simon Cameron. He was recommended as a Presidential candidate by the Republican party of this State. He was about the only man, prominently before that Convention, undoubtedly in favor of protecting American industry, by impost duties. I am proud to say that, during a long public life, I have known him to be the most bold and fearless advocate of that policy that I ever saw, either in or out of Congress, and he deserved better at the hands of that party than to be overslaughed in favor of a man whose tariff principles were not known at all. Cameron, who was known to be in favor of a protective tariff, was overslaughed by his own delegation, because the "nigger" was ahead of the tariff.

Yet, this party now claim to be the peculiar friends of protection. If you can believe such stories you may.

At this point a person in the audience handed up a slip of paper, which Gen. Foster read, and then remarked: Some gentleman asked me what is my opinion of the Bell and Everett party. Well, gentlemen, I understand that they are, as they claim to be, the friends of the Constitution and the Union, and, as I told you, I am in favor of any man, or set of men, who adopt those principles, [applause,] but the very moment the Bell and Everett men yield that ground, I am against them: the very moment the Democratic party yield that ground, I am against them; but I am against the Republican party all the time. [Laughter and applause.]

After thanking the audience for their attention, the speaker retired amidst enthusiastic applause, which continued for some time.

Breckinridge on Squatter Sovereignty.

In his speech at Tippecanoe battle ground celebration, in 1856, Mr. Breckinridge said:

"To create this unnatural prejudice it had been charged that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the North, *to use the federal powers of the Government to propagate Slavery.* This was not true. To whatever extent he might be authorized to speak for the Southern States, he pronounced it untrue. HE WAS CONNECTED WITH NO POLITICAL ORGANIZATION WHICH DESIRED TO EXTEND SLAVERY, *nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of* NEW COMMUNITIES *upon* THIS *and all other* DEMOCRATIC QUESTIONS. *The principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was that of* LEAVING THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES *free to say for themselves whether they should have slavery or not.* He was in Congress when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, and if it had proscribed the north he would not have voted for it. Had it proscribed the South he would not have sanctioned it."

"The Democratic party in endorsing the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had from its very nature to take that position.—It was not a PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

"The Democratic porty had not now undertaken to legislate slavery into the TERRITORIES, no more than it did when New Mexico and Utah were made TERRITORIES—the same principles governed in both; *that of leaving the* PEOPLE *thereof* PERFECTLY FREE TO ESTABLISH THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY."

"The PEOPLE of the Territories, under the Kansas-Nebraska act have the full right to establish or *prohibit* slavery, JUST AS A STATE WOULD, which principle is as old as Republican Government itself."

"The speaker had heard it charged that the fifteen slave States were conspiring to obtain entire possession of the general government with a view to bring its power to bear, to extend and perpetuate their 'peculiar institution.' Gentlemen, there has been no such an attempt. I AM CONNECTED WITH NO PARTY THAT HAS FOR ITS OBJECT THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, nor with any to *prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves.*"

☞ The Farmers High School, located on a farm of 400 acres in Centre County, is highly prosperous. The classes contain 1,000 pupils. These boys labor three hours daily on the farm, and, while thus acquiring a thorough practical knowledges of agriculture, receive during the balance of the time a complete education. The working of the institution has been so satisfactory that the buildings will be enlarged to accommodate 1,500.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Monday, September 24, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'RS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Democratic Congressional Candidate,
ARCHIBALD McALLISTER, Blair Co.

Democratic Senatorial Candidate,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Dublin.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN LONG, of Shirleysburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN R. HURD, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN JACKSON, of Jackson township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JOHN EBY, of Shirley.
AUDITOR,
CHARLES C. ASH, of Barree.
CORONER,
HENRY L. HARVY, of Franklin.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, 436 regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast 218 votes—16 MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received 218 votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders, Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but 105 votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

FOSTER'S SPEECH. — Read Gen. Foster's speech commencing on first page.

☞ The TICKETS are now ready for distribution. Persons in town this week will call and get a supply.

Are You Assessed?

See to it immediately that you are. Saturday, the 29th inst., is the LAST DAY on which this duty can be attended to to, secure a vote at the ensuing election—as the election takes place on Tuesday the 9th day of October.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Chairman of the Bell and Everett State Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee at Harrisburg, on the 27th inst., for the purpose of completing the Constitutional Union Electoral ticket for Pennsylvania, and selecting a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the party at the coming October election.

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

If Henry D. Foster should fail in being elected it will be because Democrats fail to go to the polls. With a full Democratic vote out he will have not less than twenty-thousand majority over Andy Curtin and Abolition Republican Sectionalism. Foster is one of the most able men in the State, and is an honest man, while his competitor is known only as a political gambler. Thousands of the conservative Opposition men will vote for honest Henry D. Foster.

The Election.

We are proud of our county and district tickets. Every day we hear of strong Opposition men who have determined not to swallow the men forced upon them by their corrupt party leaders. This is right. If nominations *not fit to be made* are made, the honest voters can resent the insult at the ballot box by defeating such nominees. If men, such as are upon the Opposition ticket, had been placed in nomination by the Democratic party, we would not have hesitated a moment in doing all in our power to defeat them.—Party men do right in voting regular nominations so long as such nominations are not a disgrace to their party, but whenever by trickery or corruption bad and unsafe men are put in nomination, the honest voters of all parties should unite to defeat such nominees. We ask every voter in the county, in the Senatorial and Congressional Districts, to examine our ticket, and then examine the ticket presented by the Opposition leaders, and we will give it as our candid opinion that a large majority of the Opposition party will declare their ticket, with two or three unimportant exceptions, as one not fit to be made, and unworthy their support.

"STRANGE AND OMINOUS.— Last week, *The Globe*, eulogized all the candidates on the Democratic ticket, except John Long, the candidate for Associate Judge, whose name it refrained from mentioning."—*Shirleysburg Herald.*

Thank you Mr. *Herald*, for directing our attention to the unintentional omission of the name of Hon. John Long, in our article speaking favorably of all our candidates.—Judge Long is all right for an election by a handsome majority, whether he is for Douglas or Breckinridge. We don't know who the Judge is in favor of for President, neither do we care. We know him to be an honest man—an intelligent man—and he fills the chair of Associate Judge with as much ability, dignity and honor as any other man in the county could. The voters of Huntingdon county will keep Judge Long in that chair no matter where he stands upon the Presidential question.

Brice X. Blair.

We published a communication in our last charging Mr. Blair with being in favor of the repeal of the "three mill tax," and referred to an article published in the *Shirleysburg Herald* to sustain the charge. Mr. Blair called upon us and asked that he might be put right upon the question; and as we have no desire to misrepresent any man's opinions, we publish below, from the *Herald* the article written by Mr. Blair:

"THREE-MILL TAX.

"*Mr. Editor:*

"Before this communication shall appear in the columns of your valuable Journal, our State Legislature will have convened; and as the subject that heads this article is likely to be agitated, would it not be well enough for us in this region of the State to examine this subject, so that we may be able to urge our representatives to act in this matter to the best interest of all parties?

"Now, Mr. Editor, you know that the object for which this Three-Mill Tax was enjoined on the Pennsylvania Railroad was that the State Works might thereby be able to compete with said Railroad. As the Railroad Company now *owns* the State Works, why should the payment of said Tax be imposed on said Railroad? Furthermore, if a Three-Mill Tax is good economy, why not impose it on every Railroad in the State? for all must acknowldge that nearly the whole amount derived from this Tax comes directly out of the pockets of the intermediate shippers on said Road. For instance, we who ship to or from Mt. Union—which is about half way from Philadelphia to Pittsburg—pay within a few cents as much per hundred pounds as those shippers pay in Philadelphia or Pittsburg on through freight: therefore you can see at once that *we* pay this Tax. Take, for instance, and ship a barrel of flour from Pittsburg to Mt. Union—it will cost you about fifty-five cents; ship the same through to Philadelphia—it will cost you about sixty-four cents. And so it is *vice versa.*

"Now, what I would urge, is that we impose a Tax of this kind on all Railroads in the State, or else release this Three Mill Tax to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on condition that they charge no more on goods, &c., to intermediate stations, in proportion to the distance, than they do on through freight.

"Hoping that this hasty article will draw out an examination of the subject, from the pen of some more able correspondent, which will be all I can ask for it.

"A SHIPPER.

"Shade Gap, Jan. 3, 1859.

A Right-thinking Republican.

We clip the following communication from the last *People's Defender*. It was written by one of the many right-thinking Republicans in this county who feel it their duty to withhold their votes from a portion of the Opposition ticket.

WALKER TWP., Sept. 15, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—With as warm attachment to the principles of the Republican party as any one can boast, and feeling a deep and abiding interest in its success, I wish to give you some reasons why I feel justified in refusing to vote for the whole of the county ticket. When a party becomes strong in a county, and a nomination is equivalent to an election, then it is that unprincipled, designing demagogues resort to corrupt and unworthy means to secure a nomination. Then it is that bribery and corruption are resorted to, and the vilest men bear sway. Under such circumstances what must right-thinking men, who don't want office, do? Are they bound to have all that they hold dear and sacred laid under the wheels of party? To sacrifice conscience and bear the odium of helping into office, as their representatives, men with whom they would not trust their wives or daughters, and even would not have any business transactions if they could be avoided! When party claims become so strong as to force good men to so violate the dictates of conscience, then is party become our master, and we slaves to demagogues. Then is the time that a correct public sentiment is to be formed by breaking the chains and repudiating the demagogues. The public good demands that our party, however sacred its principles, should be taught that corrupt and vile men are not to be trusted with responsiple offices, and that defeat is better than victory. It is well known that a caucus and combination and the use of unfair means effected the nomination of part of our present ticket; and the character of some of the candidates are so notorious that I need not name them. Now I call upon all christian men, all moral men, all lovers of their country, to inquire whether such men as have been mentioned are on the ticket, and if so have the manliness, the fortitude to do what is right, and strike every such man from their ballots, and you may rest assured that you will have nothing to regret; but on the other hand, having done your duty, you will have the peace and comfort that an approving conscience brings.

A REPUBLICAN.

Read and Reflect.

An observing and thinking man handed us the following articles for publication.

THE TRUE COURSE.—That parties are necessary, and will exist in all governments where officers are elected by the people, cannot be denied; but the idea that a partisan, is in fealty bound, to adhere to his party, and follow party leaders, with the tenacity of a vassal to his feudal lord, is exploded.

Parties, when formed to carry out good principles, are beneficial; but a blind adherence to men without regard to principle, because they bear party names is just the reverse.

As one party is always right, in all the issues it advocates. The issues of the one campaign are completely changed by the next. Nor can we always be consistent with ourselves, by voting for the man who for the time being, happens to coincide with us in measures of policy. The very measures which we make the test of our choice, may be swallowed up, and lost sight of, in others upon which the man of our choice will take sides against us. The only true rule for the man who wishes to do right, and act consistently, in the matter of voting, is to cast his vote for candidates whose intelligence, integrity and talents will give reasonable ground to believe they will take the right position on the various questions which arise, and carry out good measures with firmness and ability.

☞ It is attempted to induce the people's party to swallow the whole Republican ticket, by drawing party lines and threatening the free voters of Huntingdon county.

It is too late in the day for this. The time for going it blind, for mere party names has gone by.

It is a matter of importance to us whether our local offices shall be filled by upright and efficient men or by mercenary incapables.—There is no disguising the fact, that a large portion of the liberal, and right minded men of all parties are becoming more and more disposed to vote for men, who are above suspicion, and will go for the right under all circumstances. This is right, and ought to be encouraged. Party nominations are to be respected only when good men are chosen. If this is not done, intelligent men will choose for themselves, and it is absurd to suppose they will be deterred from doing so either by the threats or entreaties of the drivers who Hector them, through the press, or from the stump votors, vote for men of character and teach nominating Conventions a lesson they need to learn.

S. Steel Blair.

[From the Somerset Democrat.]

It will be remembered that the Hon. Samuel S. Blair, the Abolition candidate for Congress in this town, boldly took the position that the assertion in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created free and equal," includes the negro as well as the white man. He repeated the word "all" with great emphasis. This was no more than was to have been expected from Mr. Blair, for he is an avowed Abolitionist, he having voted in the late session of Congress for the infamous Blake resolution, which declared it to be the duty of that body to interpose and give freedom to the slave. But does any sane man believe that the framers of the Declaration of Independence intended, as Mr. Blair asserts, that it included the negro, when at the same time there were twelve out of the thirteen slave-holding States, and those very men were representatives of slave States?—We cannot, however, answer this question more satisfactorily than by quoting from Henry Clay's celebrated Indiana speech in reply to certain Abolitionists who tried to make capital out of this quotation from the Declaration of Independence. The following was Mr. Clay's reply:

"Would Virginia and other Southern States have ever united in a declaration which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the thirteen colonies entertain such a design or expectation? To impute such a secret and unavowed purpose, would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of patriots that ever assembled in council—a fraud upon the confederacy of the Revolution—a fraud upon the Union of these States, whose Constitution *not only recognized the lawfulness of slavery*, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa until the year 1808."

Archibald McAllister.

The above named gentleman was placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress, which met in Johnstown on Monday of last week. He resides in Blair county, and is, we are informed the proprietor of a Furnace in the neighborhood of Williamsburg. He has always been a radical working Democrat, and is possessed of all the abilities necessary to make a useful, intelligent and influential member of Congress. Being connected with the iron business, he is of course all right on the Tariff. Mr. Blair by his course last winter, proved himself to be an ultra-Abolitionist, and therefore is not entitled to the support of any union loving conservative man at the approaching election. Mr. McAllister will receive a large vote in this county, and if our brethren in Huntingdon, Blair and Somerset do their duty, he will be triumphantly elected.—*Ebensburg Sentinel.*

Our Nominee for Congress.

We nail to the mast-head of our paper this week the name of Archibald McAllister, Esq., the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy of this District for Congress. He is represented to us, by those who know him best, as a very worthy man, as one who has hosts of personal friends in the ranks of the Opposition in Blair county who will yield him a cordial support, Democrat though he be, preferring him to the Abolition candidate of the Black Republicans for the same office. Mr. Blair, as we verily believe, has wilfully misrepresented the sentiments of the people of this District on the question of Abolitionism, and the sooner he is *ousted* the better. If there is any one in the District who can poll a heavier vote than Mr. Blair, Archibald McAllister is that man. We shall refer again to this subject in our next.—*Somerset Democrat.*

John Scott, Esq.

We omitted, last week, to notice the nomination of this talented Democrat and able lawyer as the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Huntingdon district. His nomination is one eminently fit to be made, and we hope to have the pleasure of recording his election, by a handsome majority, to the honorable position for which he has been nominated, and the duties of which he is so eminently fitted to discharge with credit to himself, his constituents, and the State.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

CRIME IN LONDON.—From the statistics of Dr. Forbes Winslow, we learn that there are 10,000 children systematically educated in crime in London. There are 50,000 professional thieves, and 5,000 houses dealing solely in stolen goods. Besides these, there are over 15,000 gamblers, 26,000 beggars, 180,000 vicious and drunkards, and 150,000 women who live a life of prostitution.

☞ The population of the United States is supposed to amount to upwards of thirty-two millions, according to the census now in progress.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,

In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

Sept. 24, 1860.-2m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as

DRY GOODS; GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SOUND ON THE BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Monday, Sept. 24, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—We go to press on Monday, two days earlier than usual, that our hands may have a few days leisure to see the sights.

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINE.—This popular machine is now on exhibition and for sale at Bricker's Store room. Call and see it.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where catalogues of Books can be seen.

☞ A fine assortment of Musical Instruments just received at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store, such as Flutinas, Accordeons, Guitars, Violins, Flageolets, Flutes, Fifes; also Bows, Strings, Keys, Bridges, Rosin, &c., &c.

☞ The Committee on decorating the town, with the assistance of the ladies, have been actively at work for several days, and we think they will receive the universal praise of our citizens and all visitors. They certainly well deserve it.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—The ladies generally should call on Mrs. Hamer, one door west of the residence of Dr. Dorsey, and examine her stock of goods. Mrs. Hamer will use her best efforts to please all.—Give her a call.

GRAND CONCERT.—The Hudson Brothers will give a Grand Vocal Concert at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25th.—Wherever they have given Concerts they have had full houses, which is the best evidence that they give full satisfaction. Go and hear them.

A VERY LARGE PRESENT.—On Friday last we received from Mrs. Daniel Protzman, of McConnellstown, the largest cluster of large tomatoes we ever saw. It weighed four pounds and eleven ounces. In the same basket we received a large variety of other very fine tomatoes. Mrs. P. will please accept our thanks.

☞ Gentlemen wanting a fine suit of Clothing should call on Robt. King, who has just received a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in the most fashionable style. Call and examine his goods. Encourage home industry, especially when you can be accommodated at home with as good an article as you can get abroad.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named Robt. Morgan, formerly of this place, whilst driving a load of shingles into Tipton, on Wednesday the 12th inst., fell from his horse, and the wheels of the wagon passed over him, breaking his leg in several places, and crushing his head in a most shocking manner. Death ensued immediately. We are informed that he was a man of intemperate habits, and that at the time of the accident he was very much intoxicated. He leaves a family. The Tyrone *Star* says, a singular coincidence occurs by this accident. Last fall the same wagon that ran over Morgan was instrumental in the death of Wm. Pruner, which occurred near Bald Eagle Furnace. Both were horrible affairs.

ALL COMING.—The lovers of fun, the careless lookers-on, the soldiers, the exhibitors at the fair, the little and big politicians with their friends and relatives, and every body else, will be in town this week. We expect the candidates for office *will* be busy looking up votes. The "handsome member" we have no doubt will make more *fair* promises than all the rest of the candidates put together, but as the people *ought* to know him by this time we have no fears of him doing Scott any serious injury. Scott is at home here and is known. He needs no puffing to give him position as a perfectly upright and reliable man—just the kind of man all who aspire to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives *should be*. Africa too, for the House, is just what all Representatives should be, honest and capable.

THE END OF SUMMER.—The reign of Summer has ended, and we have fairly entered upon the season of the "sere and yellow leaf," our delightful and unrivalled American Autumn. The harvest is past— the Summer is ended—the morning songs of the wild feathered warblers have ceased—the leaves of variegated hue are already making their appearance on the forest trees—and soon the voice of the katy-did and the light of the glow-worm will usher in the autumnal evenings. How short thime seems since spring was with us; how swiftly do the seasons pass! The years of human life have very aptly been compared to the degrees of longitude, which shorten as we approach the poles. The ardent youth thinks the years of fearful length until he attains maturity—then they seem to shorten, and decrease with every subsequent period of life's journey, until he exclaims with Job, "My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle." Autumn is the most delightful season, teeming with the fruitition of the year—the harvests are gathered, the fruits are ripe, and plenty abounds. It infuses a soothing and tranquilsing influence over the mind, and disposes to contemplation and gratitude.

WIDE AWAKES.—Every town of any importance has its political wide awakes, but we notice that the merchants are wider awake in our town than the politicians. For several days past our pavements have been jammed with boxes filled with new goods for the thousands of customers expected this week. Of course great inducements will be offered to all who call, to purchase handsome bills. We have looked around a little and find that all our regular advertisers are ready for the crowd. Our neighbor Westbrook has a large and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes for all ages. And across the way, Fisher & Son, have a magnificent stock of new goods. Brown, to our right, has everything in the hardware line, and some things a little out of it to accommodate his customers. A few doors below us we find D. P. Gwin, with an immense stock of new goods—and just below him is Benj. Jacobs with an assortment of dry goods, clothing &c. We cross the street and find that H. Roman has been wide awake, for he has just opened a large stock of new clothing for fall and winter. On the corner you will find Gutman & Co., also well prepared with a large stock of new clothing for fall and winter. Under Gutman's room you will find C. Long with a fine stock of groceries and confectioneries—and in the old temperance hall building you will find G. Ashman Miller who has just laid in a fine assortment of goods generally, dry-goods, groceries, confectioneries, etc. Immediately opposite, you will find Wallace & Clement; they too have a fine stock of dry-goods, groceries, etc. We don't believe the town was ever so well supplied with goods of all kinds as it is at this time, and we know the gentlemen named are all anxious to sell at very fair profits. Give them a call.

Independent Candidate for Senator.

To the People of the 19th Senatorial District.

The undersigned offers himself to the people of the nineteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, as an indedendent candidate for Senator.

J. SEWEL STEWART.

Huntingdon, Aug. 29, 1860.-tf.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY Sept. 22.—Flour and Meal—The Flour market is remarkably quiet. To the trade the sales range from $5.75 for good superfine and fancy. Rye Flour is held firmly at $4,25 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at $3,50 ₱ bbl.

Grain—Wheat is in demand at $1.33 for good red, and $1.35@1.45 for white. Rye 78@80c per bu. Corn 73@75c per bushel. Oats 36@37c per bushel.

Seeds—Cloverseed $5.75 per 64 lbs. Timothy $2,75 per bushel. Flaxseed $1,63.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS in general,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

1860.

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines. (plain and figured.) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks. (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets. Hosiery, Handkerchiefs. Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. all prices; Colored and White Cambrics. Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks. Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths. Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

PREMIUM LIST TO BE AWARDED

at the 6th Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society, to be held at Huntingdon, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September, 1860.

CLASS 1—HORSES.

Best stallion,	$6 00	2d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	3 00	3d best do.,P. O. Rep. Ag.'53	
3d best, P. O. Rep. 1 vol.'53		Best colt 5 mos. old or under,	3 00
Best 2 year old do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	3d best do.,	1 00
3d best do., P. O. Rep. Ag'53		Best brood mare,	5 00
Best gelding,	2 00	2d best do.,	3 00
2d best do.,	1 00	3d best do.,	2 00
3d best do.,P. O, Rep. Ag. '53			
Best filly,	2 00		

COMMON STOCK.

Best draught stallion,	6 00	2d best do.,	1 00
best 3 year old,	3 00	best draught horse,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
best under 1 year,	2 00	3d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	1 00	best riding horse,	3 00
best 3 year old filly,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	2 00	3d best do.,	1 00
best 2 year old do.,	2 00	best pair matches,	5 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	3 00
best 2 year old colt,	2 00	best trotter,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	1 00
best brood mare,	4 00	best family horse,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
3d best do.,	1 00	best pair of mules,	4 00
best yearling colt,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00

Awarding Committee—Hays Hamilton, Jno. Colder, Ab. Lewis, Henry McManigill, James Maguire, (West tp.)

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.

SHORT HORNS.		DEVON.	
Best bull,	5 00	Best bull,	5 00
2d best,	3 00	2d best,	3 00
best cow,	4 00	best cow,	4 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best heifer,	3 00	best heifer,	3 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best calf,	2 00	best calf,	2 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
ALDERNEY.		COMMON.	
Best bull,	5 00	Best work oxen,	4 00
2d best,	3 00	2d best,	2 00
best cow,	4 00	best bull,	4 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best heifer,	3 00	best cow,	3 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best calf,	2 00	best 2 year old heifer,	2 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
		best calf,	2 00
		2d best,	1 00

Awarding Committee—David Stewart Esq., John N. Swoope, Sam'l Peightal, Alex. Port Esq., Adam Keith.

CLASS 3—HOGS.

Best boar,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	3 00	best Chester White,	3 00
3d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best sow,	3 00	Best Berkshire,	3 00
2d best,	2 00	2d best,	2 00
best litter of pigs,	3 00		

Awarding Committee—Thomas Fisher, Henry Cornpropst, Geo. Horton, Perry Moore, Capt. Jno. Gaten.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.

Best long wool buck		best ewe,	4 00
Bakewell,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best long wool ewe,	4 00
best Southdown,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00	best Southdown ewe,	4 00
best fine wool Southd'n,	4 00	2d best,	2 00
2d best,	2 00		

Awarding Committee—Geo. Jackson (of Jackson,) James Wilson, Jno. Griffith, (Tod.) Jon. R. Wilson, K. L. Greene.

CLASS 5—PLOWING.

Best,	2 00	3d best,	50
2d best,	1 00		

Awarding Committee—John Cummings, John Jackson, John Eby, Benj. K. Neff, John Rhodes,

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best common plow, P. O. Rep. '54, 2 vols, Mech.		2d best, do, '54 1 vol. Ag.	
2d best '53 do 1 vol. Agri.		best windmill, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vol. Mech.	
best plow, subsoil, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.		2d best, same 1 vol. Ag.	
2d best, do do '53 1 vol. Ag.		best wheat drill, do '56 3 vols. Mech.	
best harrow, P. O. Rep. '53 1 vol Mech.		2d best, same '54 2 vols. do.	
2d best, same Ag.		best cornplanter, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols, Mech.	
best cultivator, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.		2d best, same 1 vol. Ag.	
2d best. do P. O. Rep. '53 1 vol. Ag.		best mower and reaper, P. O. Rep. '56 3 vols. Mech.	
best hillside plow, P. O. Rep. '54 2 vols. Mech.		2d best, same '54 2 vols do.	
		best straw and fodder cutter, same.	
		2d best, same 54 1 vol. Ag.	

Awarding Committee—A. W. Benedict, Esq Israel Graffius, Job Black, John Lutz, Robt. Madder.

CLASS 7—GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best rye,	1 00
3d best,	50	2d best,	50
best red wheat,	2 00	best oats,	1 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	50
3d best,	50	best buckwheat,	1 00
best yellow corn,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best barley,	1 00
best white corn,	1 00	2d best,	50

Awarding Committee—Col. Jno. Cresswell, Samuel Hatfield, George Eby, James Entrekin, John Oaks.

CLASS 8—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. EATABLES—No. 1.

Best flour,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best cheese,	1 00
best bread,	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best preserves,	1 00
3d best,	50	2d best,	50
best butter,	2 00	best pickles,	1 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	50
3d best,	50	best domestic wine,	2 00
best pound cake,	1 00	2d best,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best sponge cake,	1 00	best apple butter,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best jelly cake,	1 00	best honey,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best pie,	1 00		

Awarding Committee—Levi Evans, Wm. B. Zeigler, Miss Ellen Fraker, Mrs. Mary Oaks, Mrs. M. W. Neff.

CLASS 8—EATABLES NO. 2.

Best custard,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best tomato catsup,	1 00
best domestic sugar,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best jelly,	1 00
best maple molasses,	1 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	50	best vinegar,	1 00
best sorghum,	1 00	2d best,	50

Awarding Committee—David Blair, chairman, Miss Hannah E. Green, Miss Margaret Anderson, Mrs. Geo. W. Johnston, Dr. M. J. McKinnon.

CLASS 9—HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best carpet,	2 00	best pair worsted socks,	50
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	25
best flannel,	2 00	best pair ornamental do.,	50
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	25
best quilt,	2 00	best shirt,	1 00
2d best,	1 00	2d best,	50
best hearth rug,	1 00	best hard soap,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best pair of wool socks,	50	best candles,	1 00
2d best,	25	2d best,	50
best and greatest variety of peaches,	1 00	best foreign grapes,	1 00
2d best,	50	2d best,	50
best dozen peaches,	1 00	best wild or fox grapes,	50
		2d best,	25

Awarding Committee—John Scott, Jacob Cresswell, Henry Davis, Henry Graffius, Thos. F. Orbison.

CLASS 13—VEGETABLES, NO. 1.

Best and greatest variety of potatoes.	2 00	2d best,	50
2d best,	1 00	best cabbage,	50
3d best,	50	2d best,	25
best neshannock,	1 00	best mangel wertzel,	1 00
" mexican,	1 00	2d best,	50
" pink eye,	1 00	best ruta baga,	1 00
" white,	1 00	2d best,	50
" red,	1 00	best sugar beet,	1 00
" blue,	1 00	2d best,	50
" sweet potatoes,	1 00	best turnips,	50
		best egg plant,	50

Awarding Committee—Wm. P. Orbison, Maj. W. Moore, John McComb, Geo, W. Pheasant, Wm. McNite.

CLASS 13—VEGETABLES, NO. 2.

Best tomatoes,	1 00	best pumpkins,	50
2d best,	75	2d best,	25
3d best,	50	best pie pumpkins,	50
best and greatest variety of tomatoes,	1 00	2d best,	25
best peppers,	50	best squashes,	50
3d best,	25	2d best,	25
best tobacco,	1 00	best water melons,	50
2d best,	50	2d best,	25
best parsnips,	50	best muskmelons,	50
best carrots,	50	2d best,	25
best onions,	50	best Beans,	50
2d best,	25	2d best,	25
best celery,	50	best peas,	50
2d best,	25	2d best,	25
best cauliflower,	50	best fall or winter lettuce,	50
2d best,	25	2d best.	25

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. H. Dorsey, Wm. Livingston, Thos. McCahan, Jacob Weaver, David Hawn.

CLASS 14—FLOWERS.

Best display of flowers in bloom	2 00	2d best do	1 00
2d best do	1 00	3d best do	50
3d best do	50	best boquet of dahlias,	50
best display of plants in bloom	1 00	best boquet of flowers,	50
2d best do	50	2d best do	25
3d best do	25	best floral design,	2 00
best display of dahlias in bloom	2 00	2d best do	1 00
		3d best do	50

Awarding Committee—Samuel Brooks, Esq., Jos. M. Stevens, Miss Josephine Cresswell, Miss Jane Cannon, Miss Kate Jackson.

CLASS 15—POULTRY.

Best and largest variety pure bred fowls,	2 00	best do game of any variety,	1 00
2d best do	1 00	2d best do	50
best pair or trio of shanghais,	1 00	best do poland,	1 00
2d best do,	50	2d best do	50
best do cochin china,	1 00	best do java fowls,	1 00
2d best do	50	2d best do	50
best do brahmapootra,	1 00	best do mixed breed,	1 00
2d best do	50	2d best do	50
best do dorkings,	1 00	best turkeys,	1 00
2d best do	50	2d best do	50
best do spangled hamburg,	1 00	best guinea fowls,	1 00
2d best do	50	2d best do	50
best nova scotia	1 00	best ducks,	1 00
		2d best do	50
		best geese,	1 00
		2d best do	50

Awarding Committee—B. X. Blair, J. Simpson Africa, Wm. B. Lease, John Long, D. W. Womelsdorf.

CLASS 16—PAINTING.

Best oil painting portrait or fruit,	2 00	best india ink drawing,	1 00
2d best same,	1 00	2d best same,	50
best landscape in oil,	2 00	best painting in water color,	1 00
2d best same,	1 00	2d best same,	50
best landscape from nature,	2 00	best specimen of marine drawing,	1 00
2d best same,	1 00	2d best same,	50
best pen or pencil drawing,	1 00	best oriental painting,	1,00
2d best same,	50	2d best same,	50
best colored crayon,	1 00	best italian do,	1 00
2d best same,	50	2d best same,	50
		best grecian do,	1 00
		2d best same,	50

Awarding Committee—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Mrs. D. Blair, W. M. Holmes, Mrs. Kate Clarkson, H W. Miller.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C. &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street. Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860.-1y.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.

WM. C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA,

Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.

Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.,—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.

Sept. 19, 1860.-3m.

BLAIR CO. NORMAL SCHOOL

AND SEMINARY.

Martinsburg, Blair county Penn'a.

E. J. OSBORN, A. B., } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors, MONDAY, the 5th of November, 1860. No expense has been spared to make it thorough and complete in every department.—The building is one of the largest in the State: being constructed and furnished on the most improved modern plans. It contains a hall capable of seating 400 persons, with office, music room, library and class rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 students.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and surrounded by a moral, and industrious community. The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, 6 miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Penn'a. Railroad. 12 miles, with daily stage from both places, thus making the school easy of access from all parts of the State.

The objects of the school are:

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2d. The thorough education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English, and ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of students for college.

The Teaching class will meet daily for lectures, on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, for recitation from some standard work on the subject, or for discussion of the Method of Teaching by the class.

The ladies will have a separate boarding house, and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

The whole expense (exclusive of the ornamental branches) for boarding, tuition, room rent, fuel, &c., need not exceed $118. per annum. For circulars, with full particulars apply to E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,

Care of J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg. Blair Co., Pa.

Sept. 19, 1860.

CAUTION.—

I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of J. Heller, for $40.00, dated September 5th, 1860, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value. SAMUEL AKELY.

Sept. 12, 1860.-3t.

A BRIDGE TO BUILD!!

The County Commissioners will receive proposals up to two o'clock, on the 25th day of September, inst., for the erection of a bridge across the Juniata River, at the mouth of Montgomery's Hollow, above Mill Creek.—Length of the bridge 385 feet. To be divided into three spans of equal length. Plan and specifications to be seen in the Commissioners Office.

By order of *Commissioners*.

HENRY W. MILLER,

Sept. 5, 1860.-3t. Clerk.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnetsfor sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CAMP PATTERSON.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Sept. 24, 1860.

The duties of the Encampment will be performed as follows:

The morning gun at break of day, will be the signal for the Reveille; at the last stroke of which will commence the roll calls in the Company streets. Immediately after Reveille roll call, the tents and the space around them will be put in complete order by the Companies, superintended by the Chiefs of squads.

At 6½ o'clock—All the music will collect on the parade ground, the Assembly will be beat, the companies drilled half an hour, concluding with morning parade.

At 7—Peas upon a Trencher. Breakfast.

At 7¼—The First Sergeants of Companies will make their reports to the Adjutant of the Regiment, and will be consolidated for the information of the Colonel, who will forthwith transmit to the General Commanding.

At 7¾—The detachments detailed for guard will be inspected in the Company streets by commanders of Companies.

At 8—The Troops will beat. The detachments be marched and assembled on the Guard Parade grounds, and inspected by an officer. The old and new officers of the day present. The Guards divided and officers assigned to each. The Guards will march off to the relief of the old Guard.

At 9½—Grand Parade,—Evolutions of the Line.

At 12—Beat Roast Beef. Dinner.

At 3—Battalion and Regimental Parades.

At 5¾—The Assembly will beat and the companies will form in their streets, for roll call and inspection by its officers. Ten minutes after which, at the Adjutant's call, they will be marched to the Parade Ground by their First Sergeants, formed in line, ordered arms and at rest.

At 6—Evening Gun. Retreat beat by the whole of the Camp Music along the whole of the line. Parade dismissed. Supper.

At 10—Tattoo. Countersign given to the Sentinels on Post.

At 11—All lights extinguished and the Guard will preserve silence in Camp.

REMARKS.

Any alteration or additional duties will be the subject of special orders.

The chain of Sentinels will be respectively the military and citizens. The Commissioned officers of Companies will pass their members out at the main and quarter Guards, where the citizens are allowed to enter. The Camp will be preserved strictly clean and all things kept in complete order. The Officer Commanding counsels sobriety, and trusts nothing will occur derogatory to the character of the soldier and the gentleman. The object of the Encampment being Military Improvement, the Volunteers are requested to be punctual at parades.

By order of
Major General WILLIAM H. KEIM,
Officer Commanding.

F. H. LANE, B.ig. Gen., 4th Brigade, 14th Div. P. V.

Sept. 12, 1860.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches. Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.

Sept. 5, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Public examination of teachers will be held in the respective districts of the county as indicated in the following table:

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Shirley and Shirleysburg,	Oct. 2d	at Shirleysburg.
Union,	" 4th	" Mapleton.
Penn,	" 6th	" Marklesburg.

R. McDIVITT,
August 29, 1860. County Superintendent.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of

FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit. I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.-3m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.-3m. A. MOEBUS.

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,

No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

CANDLES,

Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.

OILS,

Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils.

SOAPS,

White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.

Aug. 15, 1860.-3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.-6m.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | WESTWARD.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1830, I, JOHN C, WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 9th day) of OCTOBER, 1860, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

00th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

02th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

03th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

04th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

05th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magaby, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham; with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter township, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fourth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 12, '60. 4t.

☞ *Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas*—in a handsome bound book of 500 pages, with a fine steel plate likeness of the Senator, just published, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price $1 00.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT SELF-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

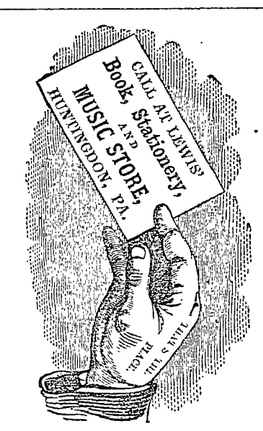
A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.-1y.]



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ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

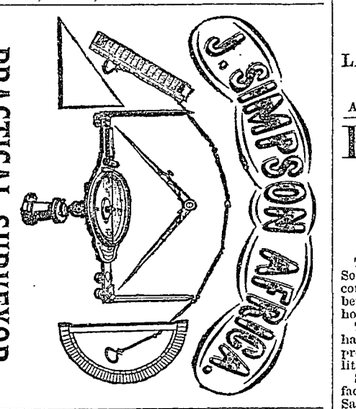
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received a* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repartory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS,

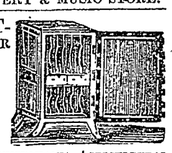
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860-6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

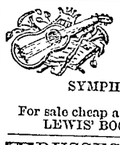
MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.



VIOLINS, GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention. October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

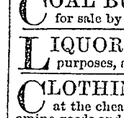
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!

—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produ